NORTHERN ONTARIO

CANADA



CLIMATE
SOIL
BUSH LIFE

AS VIEWED BY THE SETTLERS

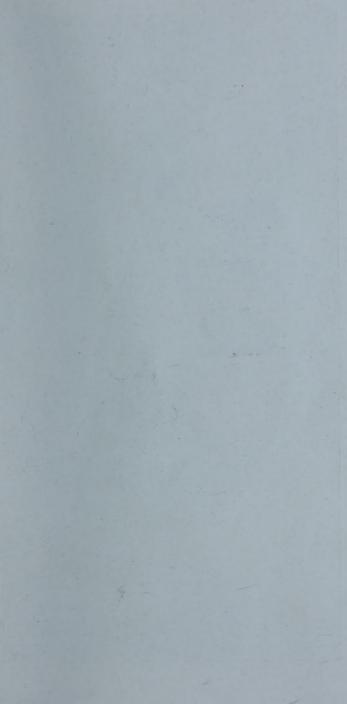
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1917

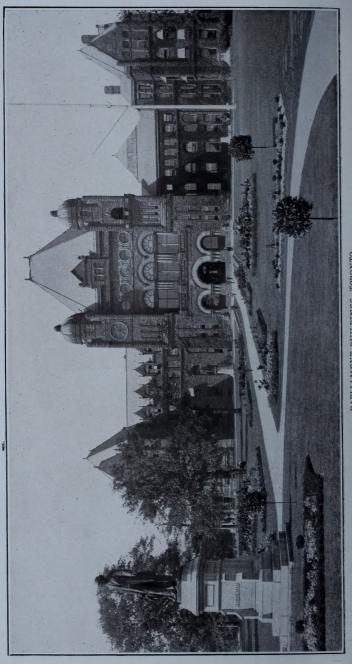
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The EDITH and LORNE PIERCE COLLECTION of CANADIANA



Queen's University at Kingston





NORTHERN ONTARIO

CANADA

A Land of

FARMING

LUMBERING

MINING

HUNTING

FISHING and INDEPENDENT HOMES

Prepared by direction of the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for the Province of Ontario, 1917

Printed by Order of
The Legislative Assembly of Ontario



1917 Ø59N



Logging near Little Rapids, Algoma District.

NORTHERN ONTARIO

A VAST NEW LAND

T seems like a romance or a fairy tale to say that the people of Ontario possess a new land within its boundaries that is fully four times the size of old Ontario and far larger than Great Britain, or France, or Germany. That new land-new in having been recently known and begun to be settled—is now known as Northern Ontario, and is divided into eight great districts-Nipissing, Timiskaming, Sudbury, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Kenora and Patricia. It is 330,000 square miles in extent, and is 121,000 square miles larger than the largest of the three old countries named. So near to us, it is not prized as its worth demands. Later than the prairie in advertisement, this fact has carried the vision of homeseekers much more toward the treeless Yet both are West than the tree-covered North. great in rich extensive land. And the intending settler should not take a half view, but consider whether it is not worth while to investigate the merits of territory nearer hand.

MANY MILLION ACRES OF FERTILE LAND

It should not be a great surprise that out of so vast an area there are, say, twenty million acres of agricultural land, most of which is good. There is what is called a Clay Belt, which extends westerly from the interprovincial boundary between Quebec and Ontario for over 400 miles, and which varies in depth, north and south, from 25 to 100 miles and more. The Clay Belt proper lies north of the height of land, and is an area of at least sixteen million acres of level or undulating ground. The soil, a rich clay or clay loam, is similar to that section of Timiskaming south of the height of land, where



Field of oats, Tp. May, Sudbury District.

agricultural results have been excellent, and it is probably better than the level clay stretches of fine farming land in Manitoba. Sandy and gravelly ridges and areas appear in various places, but from the point of view of the general needs of the settler these have their own special advantages in affording material for concrete construction and road improvement. It is safe to say that from 65 to 75 per cent. of the Clay Belt is good farm land, and that this percentage will be considerably increased by comprehensive drainage, which the rivers will aid in making easy. Aside from its immense resources in timber, mineral, water-power, fish, game and scenery, Northern Ontario contains one of the greatest expanses of fertile territory in the world.

CLIMATE

See pages 9, 10 and 11 for average temperature.

When it is remembered that Northern Ontario covers an area of 330,000 square miles and extends 770 miles from north to south, it will be readily seen that elaborate detail of climate is impossible to give. Generally speaking, the summers are warm and the winters very cold and bracing. The fertile Clay Belt proper, though north of the height of land, is in the southern portion of Northern Ontario, and is far from the extreme north of the Province. And there are fertile areas south of the height of land from and in the districts of Nipissing and Timiskaming on the east to and in the district of Thunder Bay on the west that are not in the main Clay Belt at all. Farther west, and beyond the Clay Belt, there are rich portions in the districts of Rainy River and Kenora which, though north of the height of land,



Homesteader's building, Tp. Tait, Rainy River District.

yet are in the south of Northern Ontario. The Clay Belt proper and those other parts are the chief agricultural areas of the great new land, and it is to them first that the interests of climate belong.

Speaking of the country for 60 miles north to Cochrane and along the Trancontinental Railway for 136 miles from Abitibi west to Hearst, an expert writes: "Where only small clearings have been made and the land has not been properly drained, summer frosts occasionally occur and damage the crops, but not to any greater extent than in the older parts of Ontario before the timber was cleared off. . . . As to the winters, they are much longer than in old Ontario, but are not more severe than in the Rainy River Valley or in Manitoba." Frosts have their

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limitation in Northern Ontario as well as in the Prairie. "The Western farmer has been able to grow big crops of wheat notwithstanding early autumn frosts, summer hailstorms, and dry summers."

Nearly fifty settlers in Northern Ontario have recently written the Bureau of Colonization on the subject of the climate, and by far the greatest number have pronounced in its favor, some of them using such words as-"It is fine, warm days and cool nights in summer, and generally clear and cold in winter, mostly calm" and such strong language as—"It is invigorating, health-giving, glorious."



Western Dent fodder corn, Dryden, Kenora District.

THE SOIL AS SETTLERS FIND IT

On the subject of soil the great majority of these same settlers emphatically affirm that it is good, and no one is unqualifiedly against it. Some of them use such strong expressions as-"Yes, whether it be in the clay loam or sandy areas, excellent crops are harvested, each soil produces its own individual crops to the best advantage"; "we have all kinds of soil—heavy clay loam and sandy loam—which cannot be excelled in any part of the Province"; "no better in the Dominion"; "will produce anything from No. 1 wheat to strawberries." The settlers are scattered far and wide over many hundreds of miles in the seven great districts of Northern Ontario. Naturally, therefore, everyone is not fully pleased, just as everyone is not quite pleased with the prairie.

ABITIBI-QUEBEC BOUNDARY.

1897-1915 (Broken Record).

		Tempe	lemperature.		Abso	Absolute.	No.	9	2	T.+c.T.
Month.	Mean High.	Mean Low.	Mean	Daily Range.	Max.	Min.	days R. or S.	fall.	fall.	Precip.
January February March April May June July August September October	22.83.2 28.3.3 6.89.7 7.20.8 1.00.9 1.00.9 1.00.9	4.01 4.01 4.00 6.06	0.1 4 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	28.22.22.25.27.77.79.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22	4440764664466446464646464646464646464646	74-1-1-20 872-8-21-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	877-3080111200	0. 0. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.	17.1 1.4.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.3.8.8.8.8.8.1.3.6.1.3.0.1.3.6.1.3.0.1.3.6.1.3.0.1.3.6.1.3.0	11.12.12.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.2
							108	17.60	94.6	27.06

Average date of first frost, September 14th. Average date of last frost, June 8th.

KENORA, KENORA DISTRICT—MANITOBA BOUNDARY.

1899-1914 (Broken period).

on.	Total	0.95 0.62 1.07 2.534 2.534 4.08 4.08 1.193 0.96 1.10	24.93
Precipitation	Snow.	4.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 7.0 8.1 9.6 9.6	47.0
P	Rain.	0.01 R 0.26 0.26 0.71 2.550 8.38 4.08 4.08 4.08 1.83 0.18	20.23
lute.	Min.	26 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
Absolute.	Max.	440.088886744 440.088886744 440.08888674 440.08888674 440.08888674	
	Daily Range	221.5 201.6 201.6 201.6 201.1 200.3 11.3 200.3 14.8 4.8	
remperature.	Mean	22.18 66.00 66.00 66.00 7.20 83.00 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8	
Tempe	Mean Low.	2.6.8.4.8.6.5.4.6.6.7.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	
	Mean High.	100 113:30 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	
Month.		January Rebruary March April May June July September October November	

Average date last frost, May 18th.

Average date first frost, October 13th.

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Tables showing the average mean highest, mean lowest, and the mean temperature; also the highest and lowest temperature on record, and the average precipitation.

HAILEYBURY, TIMISKAMING-QUEBEC BOUNDARY.

1895-1915 (21 years).

Total Precip.		2.01	1.80	1.94	1.73	2.98	2.91	3.74	2.86	3,45	2.85	2.38	2.35	30.97
Snow-fall.		17.2	16.0	14.5	5.0	1.4					2.6	13.9	20.0	90.6
Rain- fall.		0.29	0.20	0.45	1.23	2.84	2.91	3.74	2.86	3.45	2.56	0.99	0.35	21.91
No. days R. or S.		16	12	13	16	14	12	14	13	15	14	15	. 17	
Absolute.	Min.	-40	48	-34	က 	17	28	36	27	24	13	25	35	
Abso	Max.	48	47	71	87	93	100	102	94	91	08	63	51	
	Daily Range.	21.6	23.1	23.2	21 8	22.7	23.2	21.4	20.7	20.1	16.8	13.9	17.1	
Temperature.	Mean	6.6	8.7	20.0	37.5	50.6	61.6	0.99	62.3	54.8	43.1	28.4	13.5	
	Mean Low.	- 4.2	- 2.9	8.4	26.6	39.3	50.0	55.3	51.9	44.8	34.7	21.4	4.9	
	Mean High.	17.4	20.5	31.6	48.4	62.0	73.2	76.7	72.6	64.9	51.5	35.3	22.0	
Month.		January	February	March	April	May,	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	

Av. dave first frost, September 11th.

Av. date last frost, June 5th.



Picking Strawberries, Northern Ontario.



WHAT THE SETTLERS THINK OF BUSH LIFE

The great preponderance of their expressed preference lies on the side of the Bush. The following are some of their vigorous words: "Yes, I had two years on the prairie, and I would not return, one reason is we can get out every day in the winter"; "bush land is more profitable"; "you have plenty of firewood and wood for repairing machinery, fence posts, lumber for building, etc."; "no blizzards in winter, no wind-storms in summer, there is shelter for stock, and good water"; "we have better homes and not so great loss with frost and hail"; "the deadly monotony of the prairie is outdone by the varied forms of foliage, giving relief both to eye and mind"; "there are beauties beyond description in the spring,



N. T. Railway station at Hearst, Algoma District.

only imagined on the long, unbroken prairie"; "It has many advantages—scenery, shelter, fuel, lumber, pine atmosphere, delightful walks, shaded"; "there is more employment in the winter months"; "one can manage with the bush life without capital better than in the prairie"; "the bush has too many advantages to mention in short space"; "I would not think of living in the prairie as long as I could get a bush farm"; "the bush farm for me".

The prairie has its own advantages, and we wish it all success, but Ontario naturally wishes a share

of it.



SUMMARY OF LEADING FEATURES

Here, then, is a great land impossible to describe within the short limits of pamphlet space; a land of elbow-room, where the able and willing worker can make an independent home for himself and call no man master upon earth, where men can begin with little or no capital, where, however, capital is a distinct advantage, and yet where men have succeeded without it; a magnificent forest land, with innumerable lakes, lakelets, streams and rivers, where stock-raising and dairy possibilities are great, and where the hunter or fisher can sometimes turn aside for pleasurable recreation and profit; a land of world-known mining resources, of mighty waterpowers and electric energy; a young giant land in process of growth, where thousands of miles of road and railway are trying to keep pace with the essential needs of the farming man, where villages, towns



Northern Ontario Lumber Camp.

and cities, with schools and churches and wonderful modern conveniences, have sprung up and are growing and extending, and where markets are comparatively near to southern and eastern civilization; a land where men have much to do and are in earnest and do not therefore feel lonely; in short, a land which can develop a virile prosperous race, and which will yet be the home of millions.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES

These officials are Agricultural College graduates representing the Department of Agriculture. Distributed among farming communities they give practical assistance for the betterment of farm conditions, make drainage surveys, encourage improvement of live stock, give short courses of

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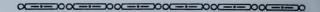
instruction in judging stock and seed, organize Farmers' Clubs and other Associations, interest public schools, distribute many bulletins and newspaper articles and so on. The office of a Representative is the local centre of organized activity where many farmers call and have skilled advice, or read agricultural papers, or see the best kinds of tested grasses, forage crops, roots and seeds. They practically teach double returns from the ordinary farm. These valuable Representatives deal with all the great districts of Northern Ontario.



Farm buildings, Tp. Paipoonge, Thunder Bay District.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION FARM, MONTEITH

The Farm is on a line of latitude about 90 miles south of Winnipeg, or 25 miles south of the southern boundary of Manitoba, and occupies a testing situation in the Great Clay Belt. It was established some years ago and covers 850 acres, 150 of which are cleared. By means of it every effort is made to encourage settlers to improve their live stock and to stick to useful breeds, to prove what varieties of field crops are most adaptible to northern conditions and to recommend the best. bred animals are at the disposal of the settlers and a supply of good seed at reasonable prices. Attention is also given to drainage, the clearing of land and methods of cultivation. The farm superintendent is ready to advise settlers and to attend agricultural meetings throughout the district. farmers' picnic or short course of instruction has been held at the farm for the past two years and 1,500 keenly interested people were present on each occasion from New Liskeard to Cochrane.



ACQUIRING A TITLE TO PUBLIC LANDS

Northern Ontario is divided into eight districts, comprising Nipissing, Timiskaming, Sudbury, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Kenora, and Patricia.

The districts are divided into agencies in charge of Land Agents, whose duty is to give information, receive applications, and supply forms of affidavits.

Agricultural lands open for disposal may be obtained—

- (1) By Purchase.
- (2) By FREE GRANT.



Field of barley on the Monteith Farm.

TOWNSHIPS FOR SALE IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

Quantity and Terms

The townships open for sale are subdivided into lots of 320 acres, or sections of 640 acres, and according to the regulations now in force a half lot or quarter section of 160 acres, more or less, is allowed to each applicant. The price is 50 cents an acre, payable one-fourth cash, and the balance in three annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent.

The applicant must be a male (or *sole* female) head of a family, or a single man over 18 years of age.

The sale is subject to the following conditions: The purchaser must go into actual and bona fide

residence within six months from date of purchase, erect a habitable house at least 16 x 20 feet, clear and cultivate at least 10 per cent. of the area of the land, and reside thereon for three years.

The intending purchaser should make application to the Crown Lands Agent in charge of the township in which the land is situated, and file the affidavit

required.

No person shall be permitted to hold more than one location, being unpatented land, of one hundred and sixty acres either by purchase directly from the Crown or from or under a purchaser by assignment or tax deed; but a settler who has performed the necessary settlement duties upon one location of 160 acres and obtained a patent therefor may purchase another location of 160 acres, subject to all the other conditions contained in above paragraph.



Govt. demonstration drainage field, Timiskaming Dist.

Failure to go into residence within six months and perform the settlement duties as aforesaid, or any of them, renders the sale liable to forfeiture.

Proxy Settlement

A person who desires to purchase under these regulations may put in residence an agent, who shall reside permanently upon the land at least six months in each year, and cause to be cleared and put under cultivation not less than twenty per cent. of the said land, whereof not less than five acres shall be cleared and put under cultivation each year.

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These conditions apply only to lands lying north of Lake Nipissing and the Mattawan and French Rivers and the Georgian Bay, in townships appropriated for sale for agricultural purposes.

Applications are not received for any public lands until they are formally opened for sale by Order-in-Council.

Timber Rights

Some of the lands now open for sale are subject to timber license, which authorizes the holder of the license to cut pine and other kinds of timber. After a lot has been regularly sold, however, it drops from the license all kinds of timber except pine, and the purchaser has the right to cut and use such pine trees as may be necessary for building or fencing on his land, and may also cut and dispose of all trees that he requires to remove in the actual process of clearing the land for cultivation. The pine trees so cut and disposed of are subject to the ordinary timber dues. Although the timber other than pine is dropped from t.mber license, after the sale of the land is carried out, the purchaser is not entitled to cut and dispose of any kind of timber until he has gone into actual bona fide residence on the land, resided thereon continuously for six months, built a habitable house 16 x 20 feet, and cleared and put under cultivation two acres at least.

In many of the townships in the Clay Belt the purchaser becomes the owner of the pine timber as soon as he has erected the necessary house, resided on the land for six months and cleared and put under cultivation at least six acres, and is then entitled to sell or dispose of pine timber and all other kinds free of dues.

At the expiry of three years from the date of sale, and upon payment in full of the purchase money and interest and proof of the completion of the settlement duties required by the regulations, the purchaser is entitled to a patent for his land and to the pine timber after the expiry of the current license year, which is 30th April.

Lands which are thus open for sale are in the districts of Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Kenora and Timiskaming.

Islands and Summer Resorts

Points of land on the main shore or parts of township lots may be disposed of for \$10.00 where the area does not exceed two acres, or at \$5.00 per acre

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where the area exceeds two acres. Islands may be purchased at \$10.00 an acre.

Only one parcel may be patented to one individual. No summer resort may exceed 25 acres in area, and where an island exceeds that area it shall be subdivided into two or more locations and in such a manner as not to impair the value of the unappliedfor portion, and in the case of large and portions of mainland, if the nature of the ground will permit, the frontage along the water of any one location shall be approximately half the depth thereof, but in no case shall it exceed the depth. In laying out locations along the shore of large islands where the rear line of the location does not extend to the centre of the island, a road allowance of 66 feet in width may be reserved between locations to afford access to the interior of the island, where deemed necessary, or expedient, or along the shore thereof. When an application is accepted by the Department for an island already surveyed, or for part of a township lot which can properly be described or designated without a survey, the applicants shall pay into the Department the purchase price in full on or before the expiration of fifteen days from the date of the acceptance, in default of which the application may be treated as having lapsed. Where a survey is required, thirty days will be allowed for the filing of the same where the application is made between the first day of May and the first day of November following, and six weeks where the application is made between the first day of November and the first day of May following, provided the approximate amount of the purchase price has been paid on or before the expiration of fifteen days as above: in default of the payment or filing of the survey as above the application may be treated as having lapsed. No survey of any summer resort, either island or mainland, shall be made until after the application has been accepted by the Department, and permission to make said survey given. Where the Government has surveyed the islands an extra charge of \$20.00 to \$25.00 is made. In other cases the applicant is required to procure the survey at his own expense.

The pine timber is reserved, otherwise the sale is unconditional, excepting in the case of the islands in St. Joseph's Channel of Lake Huron, where a purchaser is required to build a house of the value of at least \$200 within one year, and islands in the Georgian Bay, where a purchaser is required to expend not less than \$300, within eighteen months from

Going down Frederick House River.

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the date of sale, in building or other improvements. The islands in Lake Temagami are leased under special Regulations.

Application for purchase or for any information should be made direct to the Department of Lands.

Forests and Mines, Toronto, Ontario.

Taxes

Lands sold under the Public Lands Act are subject to assessment for municipal and school taxes from date of sale, and the interest of the purchaser is also subject to sale for non-payment of taxes.

FREE GRANTS AND HOMESTEADS

Public lands which have been surveyed and are considered suitable for settlement and cultivation, and not valuable chiefly for minerals or pine timber. may be appropriated as Free Grants; and such lands may be located in any of the districts comprising Northern Ontario, except in Timiskaming.

Who May Locate and the Quantity

With few exceptions all the Free Grant townships in Northern Ontario, proper, are subdivided into sections and quarter sections, or into lots of 160 or 320 acres each and the locatee, whether he be a single man over eighteen, or the head of a family with children, is entitled to 160 acres only, and the head of a family may purchase an additional 80 acres at the rate of 50 cents per acre, cash.

In St. Joseph's Island, and in the Townships of Paipoonge in Thunder Bay and Cameron, Papineau, Calvin, Bonfield and Ferris in Nipissing, and in Free Grant territory south of the French and Mattawan Rivers, where lots are divided into 100 acres each, the male head of a family or the sole female head of a family, having a child or children under eighteen years of age residing with him or her, may be located for 200 acres as a Free Grant; and the head of a family may also purchase an additional 100 acres at the rate of 50 cents per acre, cash.

An applicant, not the head of a family, may obtain Γree 200 acres by swearing off rock and swamp to the

extent of 100 acres.

Necessary Settlement Duties

The duties entitling the locatee to his patent are as follows:

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(a) At least 15 acres to be cleared and under cultivation, of which 2 acres, at least, are to be cleared and cultivated annually during the 3 years.

(b) A habitable house to be built at least 16 x 20

feet in size.

(c) Actual and continuous residence upon and cultivation of the land for 3 years after location,

and thence to the issue of the patent.

A locatee is not bound to remain on the land all the time during the 3 years; if obliged to work out, or has other good cause, he may be absent for not more than 6 months altogether in any one year. He must, however, make it his home, and clear and cultivate the quantity of land required (two acres, at least) each year.



Field of corn (maize), Manitoulin Island.

Forfeiture

In case the locatee fails to perform the settlement duties required by law, his location is liable to forfeiture, and may be cancelled by the order of the Minister. Applications for cancellation must be made through the local agent, and supported by the affidavits of the applicant and at least two credible witnesses who will show what the position of the lot is; whether the locatee ever occupied or improved, and, if so, to what extent, and the value of the improvements; when he ceased to occupy; and his address, if known.

The mortgage of a homestead by a locatee to another person before the issue of his patent is invalid, and cannot be recognized by the Department. This does not, however, apply to the devise of a

Free Grant lot by will, nor to transfers of land by a locatee for church, cemetery or school purposes, or the right of way of railroads.

A locatee shall not, without the consent in writing of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, assign

his interests.

Reservations

In all sales actually carried out prior to the 4th May, 1891; in all grants of land made under old Statutes or Regulations containing reservations of the mines and minerals; and in all grants issued prior to the 14th April, 1908, of lands which were sold subsequent to the 4th May, 1891, with a re-

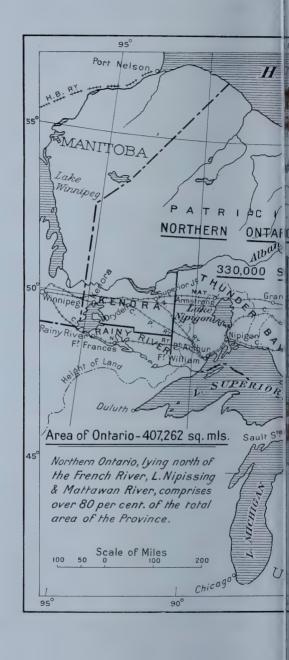


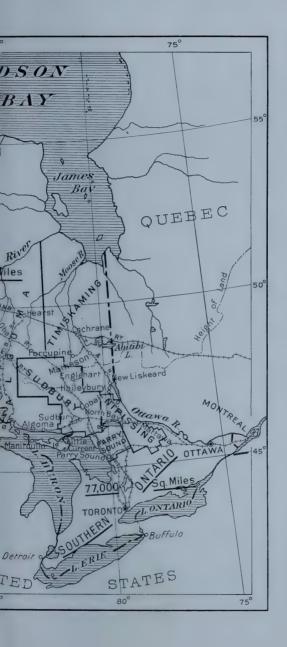
Orchard, Tp. Wainwright, Kenora District.

servation of the mines and minerals, the reservations are rescinded and void, and the mines and minerals belong to the owner of the soil, unless they have already been staked out, recorded, leased or granted

under the Mining Act of Ontario.

Except as hereinafter stated and in Rainy River and Kenora districts where the Free Homesteader gets the pine, Free Grant locations reserve the pine timber, but where a Free Grant patent has issued with a reservation of the pine and the lot is not under timber license the owner may, free of charge, obtain a release of such pine provided by official inspection the land is shown not to contain more than forty thousand feet.





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All locations and sales of land regularly opened for settlement and not staked out and recorded under the Mining Act are deemed to include the mines and minerals, but the mines and minerals shall not become the property of the settler until all settlement conditions have been met and patent has issued.

The Crown reserves the right to construct on any land located or sold, any Colonization Road, or deviation from the Government allowance for road; and to take from such land, without compensation, any timber, gravel or material required for the construction or improvement of any such road.

Exemption from Debt

Free Grant land while owned by the locatee, his widow or heirs, is exempt from liability for debt during twenty years from the date of location. This exemption does not, however, extend to a sale for taxes legally imposed.

Mines, Minerals and Pine Timber

In case the lands in a township or portion of a township which are not under a license to cut timber are brought under the operation of the Public Lands Act, after the 14th April, 1908, the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines may, after inspection and report under authority of an Order-in-Council, open such lands for location to actual settlers without reservation of the pine trees, mines and minerals, and the patent when issued for such land shall expressly grant the pine trees and mines and minerals, but the locatee shall not be entitled to cut and dispose of the pine trees except for building. fencing, fuel and in course of clearing, until he shall have been six months in actual residence with a house 16 x 20 feet erected, and have six acres cleared. The settler in this way gets everything on, above and beneath his land.

The timber regulations are similar to those under "Townships for Sale."

Taxes

Lands located or sold under the Public Lands Act or the regulations made thereunder, are liable to taxation from the date of such location or sale, and where taxes assessed on such land are in arrears for three years, the interest of the locatee or purchaser may be sold in the manner prescribed by law.



Back of Moose Factory, James Bay, 150 Miles North of Cochrane.

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Ranching

Large areas of somewhat rocky and burnt over timber lands are at the disposal of ranchers, and a number have already taken advantage of the encouragement offered and secured leases at a nominal price of 5 cents an acre per annum. A Lessee is required to put on and maintain each year a certain number of head of stock according to the capabilities of the land and its transportation facilities. The success of some energetic stock raisers in using Crown lands for grazing purposes indicates a future growth of immense proportion for the industry. High rocky ridges with meadows between, abundance of water and natural fencing, and the ability to annually renew the wild marsh hay render possible good openings for even the small capitalists who desire to advance SHEEP and CATTLE raising.

LOANS TO SETTLERS

At the last Session of the Legislature, an Act was passed authorizing the making of loans to settlers in the Northern and North-western Districts of Ontario.

The maximum amount of any loan to be made to a settler was placed at \$500.00, with interest at six per cent. per annum, upon such terms and conditions as the Loan Commissioner may think proper.

Any loan made is registered against the lands; in the case of unpatented lands, in the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines; and in the case of patented lands, in the proper Registry or Land Titles Office, and constitutes a lien against the land.

Settlers desiring to secure a loan should call upon the Crown Lands Agent for the District in which they are located, where an application form can be filled out giving details as to location of lot, the amount of loan required, the period of years over which it is desired to have the loan, and the proposed terms of repayment; the interest being paid Full information has to be given as to the purpose for which the loan is required. the intention of the Government in providing a loan is to assist the legitimate settler in making further improvements in the way of erecting buildings, purchase of live stock and farm implements. the clearing of land, etc., and one of the conditions governing the disbursement of any loans advanced is that the money must be expended for the specific purpose set out in the application, except the consent of the Loan Commissioner, in writing, has

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been first obtained, covering any change in pro-

posed expenditure.

In addition to the above the application form provides for detailed information regarding the number of acres of land cultivated, number of acres ready for cultivation, number of acres chopped or burnt, total number of acres of arable land, number of acres standing timber, class or kind of timber, and as to dimensions and material of buildings on the lot, and also as to the amount of live stock and farm implements on hand.

The Department is anxious that all bona fide settlers will take full advantage of the opportunity provided to secure any needed loan, and full information with respect to same may be secured on application to the various Crown Lands Agents, or direct from the Settlers' Loan Commissioner, Parliament

Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

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AGENCIES FOR TOWNSHIPS FOR SALE DISTRICT OF TIMISKAMING

New Liskeard. Agent, J. W. Bolger

This Agency contains eighteen townships, situated north and west of Lake Timiskaming. It is reached by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway from North Bay.

Armstrong Cane Henwood Auld (part) Casey Hilliard Beauchamp Dymond Hudson Brethour Firstbrook Kerns Bucke Harley Lundy (part) Bryce Harris Tudhope

Lorrain. Applications should be made to N. J. McAulay, Haileybury.

Englehart. Agent, Joseph Woolings

This Agency contains nineteen townships, situated north of the New Liskeard Agency. The agent resides at Englehart, in the Township of Evanturel. Englehart is a station on the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, about 25 miles north of New Liskeard.

Evanturel Pacaud Blain Gross Pense Burt Catharine Chamberlain Ingram Robillard Marquis Savard Sharpe Dack Marter Davidson Otto Truax Eby

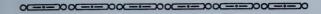
Smyth (part). Applications should be made to A. J. Browning, Elk Lake, Acting Mining Recorder.

Matheson. Agent, F. E. Ginn

This Agency contains nineteen townships, situated north of the height of land about eighty-seven miles from New Liskeard.

Beatty Currie McCart
Benoit Dundonald (part) Mountjoy
Bond Evelyn (part) Playfair (part)
Bowman German Stock
Calvert (part) Histon Taylor

Bowman German Stock
Calvert (part) Hislop. Taylor
Carr Matheson Walker
Clergue



Cochrane. Agent, S. J. Dempsay

This Agency contains fifteen townships near the town of Cochrane, at the juncture of the T. & N. O. and Transcontinental Railways.

Blount Brower Calder Clute Colguboun Fauquier Fournier Fox Glackmeyer Kennedy (part)

Lamarche Leitch Newmarket Pyne

the onawn

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING

North Bay. Agent, W. J. Parsons

This Agency contains five townships, four free grant and one sale.

Widdifield

Markstay. Agent, Jno. Brown

This Agency is situated in the Township of Hagar on the line of the C. P. Ry., and contains nine townships, six of which are in the District of Sudbury and three in Nipissing. Two of the latter are open for sale and the other townships are Free Grant.

Hugel

Loudon

DISTRICT OF SUDBURY

Sudbury. Agent, James K. MacLennan

Sudbury is a station on the C. P. Ry. There are eleven townships now on the market; nine are Free Grant and two are open for sale.

Dowling (part) McKim

Massey Station. Agent, H. H. Flesher

This Agency is situated in the Township of Salter, on the Sault branch of the C. P. Ry., and contains six sale townships.

Hallam Harrow May Salter Shedden Victoria



Temiskaming District Exhibit, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1916.



Espanola Station. Agent, Edward Arthurs

This Agency contains only three townships, two of which are Free Grant and one is open for sale.

Nairn

Sturgeon Falls. Agent, J. A. Philion.

This Agency contains eight townships, situated along or convenient to the line of the C. P. Ry.—west of North Bay. Six of the townships are Free Grant and two are open for sale.

Mason (part) Scollard (part)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA

Thessalon. Agent, Thomas Dodds

Thessalon is a village situated on the Sault branch of the C. P. Ry. There are sixteen townships in this Agency, thirteen of which are open for sale.

Bright Kirkwood Striker
Day Parkinson Tarbutt
Gladstone Patton Thompson
Haughton Rose Wells

Sault Ste. Marie. Agent, Edward Noble

This Agency is situated on the line of the C. P. Ry., and contains four townships, one of which is open for sale.

Aweres (East half)

Hearst. Agent, Thomas V. Anderson

Situated on the N. T. Ry., about 140 miles west of Cochrane, the Agency contains five townships.

Casgrain Hanlan Lowthe

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER

Fort Frances. Agent, C. J. Hollands

There are three townships in this Agency, and they are crossed by the line of the Canadian Northern Railway, which runs from Port Arthur west.

Farrington Halkirk Watten

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY

Port Arthur. Agent, W. A. Burrows

This Agency contains twenty Free Grant townships and three that are open for sale.

Lyon (part)

Forbes

Nepigon

DISTRICT OF KENORA.

Kenora. Agent, W. L. Spry

Kenora is situated on the Canadian Pacific Railway at the head of Lake of the Woods. There are two Free Grant townships and one open for sale.

Drayton (part)

AGENCIES FOR FREE GRANTS DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA

Bracebridge. Agent, J. B. Brown

This Agency contains twenty-two townships. It may be reached by the Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways. Bracebridge, the seat of the Crown Lands Agency, is about 122 miles north of Toronto, is the chief town of the District, and has also the Judicial, Registrar's and Sheriff's offices.

Baxter Brunel Cardwell Chaffey Draper Franklin Freeman (part) Macaulay

Medora Monck Morrison Muskoka McLean Oakley Ridout

Ryde Sinclair Sherbourne Stephenson Stisted Watt Wood

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND

Parry Sound. Agent, Miss I. M. Campbell

This Agency contains fifteen townships in the south-western part of the District. It may be reached by the Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk and Cana-



Thunder Bay District Exhibit, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1916.

dian Pacific Railways. Parry Sound contains the offices of the Stipendiary Magistrate, Sheriff, Local Master of the District and the Mining Recorder.

Burpee Foley McKellar
Carling Hagerman McDougall
Christie Henvey MacKenzie
Conger Humphrey Monteith
Ferguson McConkey Wilson

Magnetawan. Agent, Dr. J. S. Freeborn, Magnetawan

This Agency contains eleven townships, in the centre of the north-west part of the District of Parry Sound. Magnetawan is situated on the Rosseau and Nipissing Road in the Township of Chapman, 14 miles from Burk's Falls, a station on the Grand Trunk Railway. A steamer runs from Burk's Falls to Magnetawan in summer, and a stage in the winter.

ChapmanLountRyersonCroftMacharStrongFerrieMillsSpenceGurdPringle

Emsdale. Agent, William Jenkin

This Agency contains six townships, in the southeastern part of the District. Emsdale, in the Township of Perry, is a station on the Grand Trunk Railway, which runs through the townships of Perry and Armour. A branch also runs through the townships of Bethune and Perry, and connects with the main line at Scotia Junction.

Armour Perry Proudfoot Bethune Joly McMurrich

Powassan. Agent, H. J. Ellis

This Agency comprises five townships, south of Lake Nipissing, and in the north-east part of the District of Parry Sound. The route from Toronto is by the Grand Trunk Railway to Powassan.

Hardy Laurier Patterson Himsworth Nipissing

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING

North Bay. Agent, W. J. Parsons

There are five townships in this Armacy. One is open for sale and four are Free Grant.

Bonfield Chisholm Ferris Boulter (part) There are four townships in the District of Nipissing that are not attached to any Agency. Free Grant townships.

Airv Finlayson Murchison

Sahine

Mattawa. Agent, Robt. Small

This Agency contains four townships, three of which are traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The route from the south is by the Grand Trunk Railway, and from the east by the Canadian Pacific.

Calvin Cameron (part) Lauder (part) Papineau

Sturgeon Falls. Agent, J. A. Philion

There are eight townships in this Agency. The two sale townships and two of the Free Grant are in the District of Sudbury, and the other four Free Grant are in Nipissing District.

Caldwell Grant

McPherson

Springer

Markstay. Agent, John Brown

This Agency is situated in the Township of Hagar, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and contains nine townships, two of which are sale and seven Free Grant. Six of the Free Grant townships are in the District of Sudbury and one in Nipissing.

Kirkpatrick

DISTRICT OF SUDBURY

Markstay. Agent, John Brown

There are nine townships in this Agency; seven are Free Grant and two are open for sale. One of the Free Grant townships is in the District of Nipissing and six are in the Sudbury District.

Appleby Casimir

Dunnet Hagar

Jennings Ratter

Sturgeon Falls. Agent, J. A. Philion

There are only two Free Grant townships in this Agency that are in the District of Sudbury the others being in the District of Nipissing.

Cosby

Martland

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Sudbury. Agent, James K. MacLennan

This Agency is situated on the Canadian Pacific Railway. There are two townships open for sale and nine Free Grant.

Balfour Blezard Chapleau Capreol Garson Hanmer Lumsden (part) Morgan (part) Rayside (part)

Espanola Station. Agent, Edward Arthurs

This Agency contains one sale township and two Free Grant.

Merritt (part)

Balawin (Cons. 1 and 2)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA

Thessalon. Agent, Thos. Dodds

This Agency contains sixteen townships, thirteen of which are open for sale and three are Free Grant.

Aberdeen

Galbraith

Lefrov

St. Joseph's Island. Agent, Wm. E. Whybourne, Marksville

This island is situated at the west end of Lake Huron. It contains nearly 86,000 acres, a large portion of which is good agricultural land. It may be reached by steamers from Collingwood or Owen Sound in summer, and in winter by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The island has been divided into three municipalities.

St. Joseph

Hilton

Jocelyn

Sault Ste. Marie. Agent, Edward Noble

There are three Free Grant townships and one sale township in this Agency.

Korah

Parke

Prince

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY

Port Arthur. Agent, W. A. Burrows

This Agency contains twenty-three townships in the vicinity of Port Arthur, and is reached either by steamer from Collingwood or Owen Sound, or by the



Algoma and Sudbury Districts Exhibit, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1916.

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Canadian Pacific Railway. Three of the townships are open for sale, and twenty are Free Grant.

Blake Marks Pardee McIntyre Conmee Pearson crooks McGregor Scoble Dawson Road O'Connor Strange Dorion Oliver Stirling Gillies Paipoonge (N. & S.Ware Gorham Div.)

Lybster

DISTRICT OF KENORA

Dryden. Agent, J. E. Gibson

This Agency is situated on the line of the C. P. Railway, in the Township of Van Horne, and contains fifteen townships.

Temple Aubrev Wainwright Southworth Zealand Eton Van Horne Melgund. Rugby Langton Britton Rowell Wabigoon Mutrie Redvers (part) Sanford

Kenora. Agent, W. L. Spry

Kenora is situated on the Canadian Pacific Railway at the head of Lake of the Woods. There are two townships open for location and one for sale.

Melick

Pellat'

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER

There are thirty-six townships open for location as Free Grants along the Rainy River, and two agents in charge.

These townships may be reached by the Canadian Northern Railway from Port Arthur.

Stratton. Agent, Wm. Cameron.

Stratton is in the Township of Morley. There are nineteen townships in this Agency, running from the westerly end of the river.

Sutherland Atwood McCrosson Sifton Nelles Blue Patullo Tait Curran Tovell Dewart Pratt Roseberry Worthington Dilke

Shenston Morley Morson Spohn



Kenora and Rainy River Districts Exhibit, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1916.

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Emo. Agent, Alexander McFayden

Emo is in the Township of Lash. There are seventeen townships in this Agency towards the easterly end of the river.

Aylesworth Barwick Burriss Carpenter Crozier Dance Devlin
Dobie
Fleming
Kingsford
Lash
Mather

Miscampbell Potts Roddick Richardson Woodyatt

PROVISIONAL COUNTY OF HALIBURTON Minden. Agent, Richard H. Baker

This Agency contains seven townships in the Provisional County of Haliburton. The Victoria Branch of the Grand Trunk Railway runs through the Township of Snowdon, and the Irondale and Bancroft Railway through Snowdon and Glamorgan. The route to the Agency is by the Grand Trunk Railway to Gelert Station, and thence by stage to Minden Village—a distance of about 12 miles.

Anson Glamorgan Hindon Lutterworth Minden Snowdon Stanhope

There is one Free Grant township open in this County that is not attached to any Agency.

McClintock

Kinmount. Agent, A. N. Wilson

This Agency contains four townships; two are in the County of Peterborough and two in the Provisional County of Haliburton.

Cardiff

Monmouth

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH

Kinmount. Agent, A. N. Wilson

Cavendish

Galway

Apsley. Agent, Wm. Hales

This Agency contains four townships in the north part of the County of Peterborough.

Anstruther

Chandos Methuen
Burleigh (North and South)

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North Hastings. Agent, Wm. Douglas, Green View

This Agency contains twelve townships. They may be reached by the Grand Trunk Railway.

CarlowHerschelWollastonCashelLimerickMcClureDungannonMayoBangorFaradayMonteagleWicklow

Frontenac and Addington. Agent, Charles Both. Denbigh

This Agency contains seven townships. The route is by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Abinger Canonto, South Denbigh Clarendon Canonto, North Palmerston Miller

North Renfrew. Agent, F. Watt, Pembroke

This Agency contains eleven townships, which are traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The route is from Ottawa or Brockville to Pembroke.

Algona N. Head Rolph
Alice McKay Wylie
Buchanan Maria Wilberforce
Fraser Petawawa

Centre and South Renfrew. Agent, Adam Prince,

This Agency contains fifteen townships. It may be reached by the Ottawa Division of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Algona S. Hagarty Radcliffe
Brougham Jones Raglan
Brudenell Lyell Richards
Grattan Lyndoch Sebastopol
Griffith Metawatchan Sherwood

NEW TOWNSHIPS

New townships will be surveyed and opened for settlement in different parts from time to time as required, but it is important in the interests of the settlers as well as the Province to concentrate the settlement as much as possible, so that roads may be constructed, churches and schools established, and other conveniences placed within the reach of the

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settlers that would not be possible where settlements are sparse, and consequently squatting in townships not opened for settlement will not be encouraged.

For further information apply to

H. A. MACDONELL,
Director of Colonization,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada,

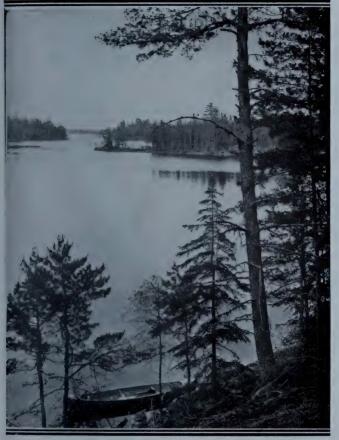
Or to

RICHARD REID,

Agent-General for Ontario,

163, Strand, London, England.

Authorized by THE HON. G. HOWARD FERGUSON, Minister of Lands, Porests and Mines.



Quetico Lake.

1917—CALENDAR—1917

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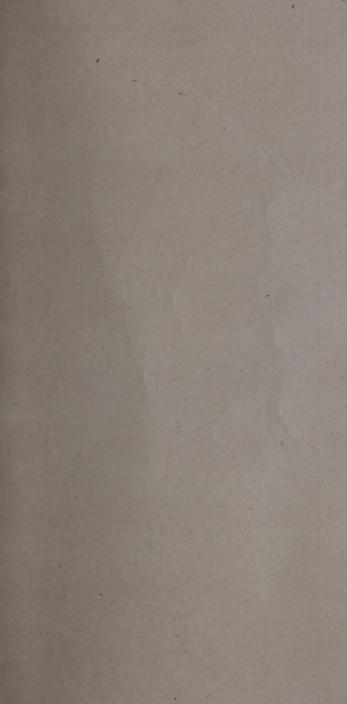
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MEMO

MEMO



DISTANCES TO SOME OF THE RAILWAY POINTS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

TORONTO	to Armstrong 865	Miles.
**	Blind River 362	61
"	Bruce Mines 402	44
**	Chapleau 430	44
**	Charlton 373	46
46	Chelmsford 272	44
**	Cobalt	- 66
46		-44
44	Coniston	-11
66	Dane 388	- 66
44	Dryden 1,024	66
46	Earlton Jct 356	44
***	Elk Lake 385	**
**	Emo	"
"	Englehart 366	- 64
"	Espanola Station 310	**
44	Foleyet 425	- 44
46	Fort Frances 1,102	
	Fort William 813	66
	Franz 513	
- 41	Graham	
	Grant	16
44	Haileybury 335 Hearst 609	**
44	Hunta 491	14
	Iroquois Falls 460	**
	Jacksonboro 511	64
44	Keewatin 1,110	- 64
44	Kelso 450	44
	Kenora 1,107	"
	Little Current 344	44
"	Macpherson 549	- 11
	Massey 317	
	Matheson 433	"
**	Minaki 1,148 Monteith 444	46
65		**
44	Murillo 826 Nepigon 743	16
***	New Liskeard 340	
"	North Bay 227	**
**	Porquis Jct 452	66
- 11	Port Arthur 808	44
"	Rainy River 1,157	"
	Sault Ste. Marie 443	44
**	Schreiber 679	44
66	South Porcupine 479	**
"	Stratton Station 1,138	**
	Sturgeon Falls 316	**
**	Sudbury 260 Superior Jet 997	41
46	Superior Cot	**
**		11
	Temagami	11
44	Thornloe 352	66
"	Timmins 485	46 -
**	Uno Park 346	44
**	Wabigoon 1,010	44
**	Warren 270	-66
**	Webbwood 307	41